#### PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL-FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

# Commission Ware-House.

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON, Of Cincinnati, Ohio, Have erected large and commodious

Brick Ware-Houses & Cellars, For the reception of all kinds of Merchan. Manufactures and Produce, for Storage and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by th river or to country merchants. Bills and Debts collected, and punctually remitted. Purchases made, and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS transacted. CINCINNATI, February 19, 1817.—tf

#### ALEX. PARKER & SON,

Have just imported from Philadelphia A ND now opening at their Store in Lexing-ton, on Main-Street, opposite the court-house, a very extensive and elegant assort-ment of

#### Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens & China Ware, Hard and Glass Ware,

Which they will sell much lower than usual for Cash.

N. B. There are contained in the above assortment, the best TEAS, MADEIRA, and FRENCH BRANDY. Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817-6

FOR SALE,

31 handsome young \*teers. WILL S. DALLAM. Apply to Lexington, Aug. 9.-3

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISHING to quit the Mercantile Business, will sell their STOCK OF GOODS at a very small advance, and on a long credit, for good negotiable notes. The house they oc cupy may be had with the goods, at a moderate rent. LEVEN L. SHREVE & CO. Lexington, Aug. 9-tf

## Life of General Jackson.

TAMES W. PALMER, Bookseller & Statione Main-street, opposite the office of the Ken tucky Insurance Company, has just received The Life of ANDREW JACKSON, Major General in the service of the United Stases " comprising a History of the War in the South of from the commencement of the Creek Cam of paign, to the Termination of Hostilities be "fore New-Orleans. Commenced by John REID, brevet major U. S. army. Completed " by John HENRY EATON."

The price, to subscribers, is four dollars; to non-subscribers it is enhanced to five dollars. Subscribers are requested to call and get their copies.

Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817—3

# AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 13th day of September next, on the premises in Bourbon county, 41 miles below Paris on Stoner-creek, my PLANTATION,

270 acres of first rate Land, with upwards of 100 acres thereof cleared, on which there is a first rate mill-dam with convenience for water works on the south side of the creek, and a Water Grist-Mill and a Saw-Mill, and a Horse-Mill, all on the best constructi and in good repair, with one pair of French burr Stones, 4 feet diameter, equal in quality to any in America, the other, two pair good Laurel-hill Stones, with good Bolts, and all the irons of the best kind and in excellent order also, an orchard of 240 Apple Trees, about 100 of which are large and well loaded now with good fruit, and some Cherry Trees, &c. and several good constant springs of water. The premises can be viewed by any persons wishing to purchase, before the day of sale, at which time and place the terms will be made known Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Attend ALEX. OGLE. August 9, 1817.-5

To all whom it may concern: MAKE NOTICE-That on the 3d day of September next, I shall attend with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette, and the County Surveyor or his Deputy, at my Paper Mill; from thence proceed to ascertain the boundaries of my land and take depositions to establish the lines and corners. Part of the land I own is a part of a preemption 1000 acres, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of David Vance; and the balance of my land is a part of a preemption 1000 acres, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Robert Thompson. The above pre emptions adjoin each other on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, between 5 and 6 miles from Lex ington, and my land is bounded on the origins line between the above named preemptions where we shall continue from day to day until the business is completed.

ISAAC YARNALL. August 9, 1817.-4

LOVERS OF GARDENING! MY time in the employment of the Hon. H. Clay, is to terminate about the 1st of November next, at which time I shall be at leisure to undertake for any person or persons, who should have a desire of employing me in the art of gardening. Those who have had no opportunity of seeing my mode of gardening, may see it by calling on me at their country man's, my worthy friend Mr. Clay's gardens I have no objection to go to any part of the United States, provided the encouragement should be sufficient. Gentlemen living at too great a distance, and cannot conveniently come to make a verbal contract, may inform me b the way of a letter (post paid) what encourage ment they would be willing to give; their com I intend to revisit and collect from the woods
Pines, Cedars, Hollys, Magnolias, and severa
other ornamental plants. The first applicants for plants shall first be served. J. FOY. August 9-3

CASH Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and COARSE HORSE HAIR & COWS TAILS at the Auction and Commission Store of

Lexington, Aug 2, 1817—tf

### New and Cheap Goods.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD,

AS just received and is now opening at his Store in Lexington, an extensive and go al assortment of Merchandize, consisting DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE & CUTLI RY; GROCERJES, CHIMA & LIVER POOL WARES; the principal part of which being selected by himself in Philadelphia from the Cash Houses and at Auction, he will be enabled to sell as low, if not lower than any goods brought to this market. viz.-

Superfine Second and Pelisse Cloths; Cassimeres, Flannels; Point and Rose Rlankets; Linen and Cotton Cambrick; Fancy Lace Muslin in patterns;

India, Book, Mull, Leno, Cross barr'd and stripe Corded Muslins; Dimities, Check and Domestic Cottons; Black, spotted and coloured Bombazets; Cotton Cassimeres, Virginia Cotton Goods Florence, Mantua, Levantine and Lutestring

Silks; 5-4, 6-4 & 7-4 Damask and Levantine Silk

and Cotton Shawls;

Florentine, Mersailles, Toilenet and Silk stripe Vesting;

An elegant assortment of Ginghams and Prints;
7-9ths & 4-4ths Steam Loom and Shirting

Cambrick; Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Linen, Damask, and Cotton Table Cloths; Twill'd Silk, Madras, Flag, Bandanoe and Cotton Handkerchiefs:

7-8ths and 4-4ths Irish Linen, Sheeting and Longhwn-Black Feathers-Silk Cotton and Silver Lace; Tapes, Ribbons, Cotton Balls and Nuns

Thread; An assortment of STRAW BONNETS; Plated Castors, Tea Trays, Toilet Glasses, Walden's Ink Powder, Common & Let

Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons Scissors, Spectacles, Ivory, Tortoiseshell and Redding Combs; Silk, Metal, Plated, Gilt and Glass Buttons

A general assortment of SADDLERY, Sirsingle Webb and Plush: Files assorted; Hinges and Screws. Drawer, Book-Case, Cupboard; Pad and Stock Locks, A complete assortment of Caststeel Chissels

and Gouges-Augers, Gimblets, Hatchets and Hammers; Awls, Tacks, Shoe Pincers, Nippers, &c.
Mill, Pitt, Hand, Tenant, Dovetail, Cut,

Veneering and Compass Saws; Real Turkey Oil Stones, dble and single Plane Irons:

Wire Sieves, Brass and Iron Wire; Shovels and Tongs—Spades and Shovels; Coopers Adzes, Axes and Compasses, and Carpenters Adzes.

Brass Bureau, Desk & Sideboard Mounting; Quadrants for Secretary Desks; Wrought and Cut Tacks, and Sprigs of all sizes; Tenter Hooks and Fish Hooks-

Steelyards of dif't w'ts. Anvils, Vices, real Crowley Steel; Drawing Knives; Brass flat-bottom and strait Candlesticks-Wheel Irons of an excellent quality-Fresh TEASE COFFEE, of superior qua ogether with other Groceries.

Liverpool and China Cups and Saucers, Tea and Coffee, Wash Basins and Ewers; Large and Dessert Plates, together with a general assortment of Queens Ware and Glass. Lexington, August 9, 1817 .- 6

## Rees's Cyclopædia.

THE subscriber, having been appointed agent for REES'S CYCLOPÆDIA, now publishing in Philadelphia, is instructed to remonths; otherwise they will be erased from the subscription list, and their setts remain for-ever broken. The whole of the volumes will be completed in six or nine months

DANIEL BARBEE, August 9, 1817-3

## TO THE LADIES

OF LEXINGTON AND ITS VICINITY. James M. Pike,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the manufacturing of HEAD DRESSES of al most every description, including Bands, Bandeaux, Braids, Clusters and Frizettes; togethe with ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK, such a Necklaces, Bracelets, &c. all of which for neat ness and durability, shall not be excelled by any one of his profession in the western country. He regrets exceedingly his present situ tion will not admit of his inviting their per sonal custom; but assures them that their or-ders shall be strictly obeyed, or, he will wait ipon them at their respective places of abode and receive their commands. In short, ex remely anxious for the pleasure of attending to their commands, he hopes by his exertion to please, he shall merit and receive them. From Two to Five Dollars per lb. will be given for good HUMAN HAIR at his dressing

ESTRAY. TAKEN up by William Finch in Woodford county, near Sublett's ferry, one SORREL HORSE, three years old, 144 hands high, star n his forehead and one white foot, no brands or other marks perceivable.

room, near the market.

WILLIS FIELD, J. P. \* A copy. Attest, JOHN M'KINNEY, Jr. c. w. c.

## Auction & Commission Business.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late Kentucky Hotel, where he will attend to the above business exclusively. All orders and consignments, will be attended to and executed with punctuality and despatch.

# MERCHANDIZE.

AN INVOICE of \$15,000 assorted GOODS well selected, on consignment, for salc. apply to TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

## HATS!

GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HATS will constantly be kept by F. PILCHER H. SHAW, at the stand heretofore occupied by the latter on Main Cross-street, near Mr Lanphear's Inn. Retail customers can alway be promptly accommodated to their satisfaction; and those who wish to purchase by whole sale will be supplied at the shortest notice PILCHER & SHAW.

Lexington, August 2, 1817.-tf

### JUST PUBLISHED, A ND FOR SALE at the Office of the Ken-

tucky Gazette, and at J. W. PALMER's Book Bradford's Kentucky Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1818. Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817.

### New-Orleans SUGAR.

JUST received and for sale by the barrel, a the cellar of J. C. &. M. D. Richardson, 90 barrels of New-Orleans Sugar, of a very supe rior quality, on a credit of 60 days, for negoti ble paper, well endorsed. R. S. TODD. Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817.—4

#### SELLING OFF.

ROR approved negotiable paper, on a credi of 4 and 6 months, the following articles which were laid in at reduced prices, at Nev Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order o close the concern : 50 Crates Queens Ware, re-packed, break

age taken out and assorted 10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy 8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tene

4 Barrels Port Wine 12 Boxes Claret, choice quality do. Vin de grave

do. Champagne 10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in bags & barrels 10 Barrels Brown Sugar 6000 lbs. Best Green Copperas

25 Boxes Raisins 25 do. French Prunes do. Parmezan Cheese 10 Barrels Mackerel

10 Kegs Scotch Herrings 40 Ton Swedish Iron 500 lbs. German Steel

1 Box Ounce Pins An Invoice of Hardware
A quantity of Logwood, and 40 barrels Rosin Also, 40 Boxes Bakewoods Glass-Ware-a

cost and carriage.

J. P. SCHATZELL & Co. February 21.—8

### J. C. WENZEL,

HAS just received from London, a new as sortment of PIANO FORTES, of supe rior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation He has also for sale some Piano Fortes, man phia, elegantly polished, and of the Vienna

construction. He has on hand likewise, a large quantity of MAHOGANY VENEERING, of the best Jamaica Wood, for Cabinet Makers, and VE-NEERING SAWS.

## NEW GOODS.—Cheapside.

WILLIAM R. MORTON, & Co. have be received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at the upperme louse on Cheapside, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cullery, China, Glass & Queens Ware, and Grocerics, all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as any Goods that have ever been brought to this market.

Lexington, April 22.—17—15

# NEW GOODS-For Cash!!

JUST RECIVED, and now opening, at the store of THO. E. BOSWELL, & Co. in Short street, three doors above the Branch Bank, One hundred and twenty Packages of well assorted GOODS, calculated for the marketquest subscribers to that work, to transmit to which they offer for sale by the piece or package thin, in Danville, their names within two at a small advance on the Philadelphia Auction May 16-20-tf

> CHERRY SCANTLING, WANTED-For which the highest price in Goods or Cash will be given, by

WHO HAS FOR SALE, A variety of articles in the Grocery Line,

AMONG WHICH, ARE A few barrels of West-India COFFEE, and quantity of East-India ditto; Pewter Plates and Dishes, very low by the

quantity; 300 gallons Flax-seed Oil; Paints and Brushes of every description; A large quantity of Copal and Spirits of Win

N. B. Goods bought and sold on commissio as usual, at his store, Short-street. August 2, 1817.

## Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first Lexington STEAM MILL is now compleat operation. The business will ereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant sup ply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want uantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whisey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff which they will give a liberal price. have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY. ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

ING AGRICULTURE

KENTUCKY SOCIETY FOR PROMOT HE next FAIR will be held at Capt. Fow ler's Gardens, on the second Thursday i

On Frulay the 1st day of August, an adjourn ed meeting of the Society will be held at the house of Capt. John Postlethwait in the town of Lexington, precisely at 12 o'clock. The atendance of all the members is particularly re quested; as on that day subjects will be design nated as the objects of premiums; judges ar pointed; and other arrangements will postively be made for the ensuing Fair.

By order of the Society, uly 26—6t THOMAS T. BARR, Sec. July 26-6t The Paris, Winchester, and Georgetow Editors, will please insert the foregoing notice in their respective papers, until the 1st of August, and forward their accounts.

DANIEL BRADFORD & ROBERT ME-GOWAN, having connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BU-SINESS, only, under the firm of

ERADFORD & MEGOWAN, Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care, and transact Commission business generally. Their Startis kept at the corner of Short & Upper streets in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.

Lexington, April 10 .- tf

## LAWS OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT respecting the District Court of the United States in the northern district of New-York.

first part, the " Veiled Prophet," the only thing Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, thing besides The Veiled Prophet, this alone the district court of the United States, within and for the northern district of MOORE. New-York, shall be holden by the judge of said northern district, together with the judge of the district court of the United States for the southern district of said state : Provided nevertheless, That either of said judges shall be competent to hold said court in the absence of the

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, Tha plains
Of glorious Greece, nor feel his spirit rise the district court of the United States within and for said northern district, shall be holden at the village of Utica, on the third Tuesday of January and second Tuesday of July; at Canandaigua, on the second Tuesday of October and at Second Tuesday of Octob third Tuesday of January and second second Tuesday of October; and at Salvot he, that youthful warrior—no, too well lem, on the third Tuesday of April, in Forhis soul's quiet, work'd the awakening spell each year. And all suits and proceedings in said court shall be revived and Full of those dreams of good that, vainly grand, ings in said court shall be revived and continue in full force, in the same manner as if the said court had been adjourned to the term next to be holden by virtue

Sec. 3. And best further enacted, Tha during the continuance of this act, there shall be paid to the judge of the district on the white flag Mokanna's host unfurled, Those words of sunshine, "Freedom to the to his present salary, the annual sum of one thousand dollars, as compensation one thousand dollars, as compensation of the duties required to be performed. The fought beneath that banner's sacred terms. under this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enected, That Sec. 4. And be it further enected, That this act shall be in force one year, and no And ne'er did Faith with her smooth bandage

March 3, 1817-Approved,

JAMES MADISON. AN ACT making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for

called the Ottowas, Chippewas, Potto-

watomies, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and

Choctaws, that is to say: with the Otta-

was, Chippewas, and Pottowatomies, at

St. Louis, on the 24th of August, 1816;

with the Chickasaws, at the Chickasaw

council house, on the 28th of September,

1816; with the Cherokees, at Turkey

own, on the 4th of October, 1816; with

the Choctaws, at the Choctaw trading house, on the 24th of October, 1816, the

following sums to be paid out of any

monies in the treasury not otherwise ap-

propriated, be, and the same are hereby

appropriated, for the payment of the an-

was, Chippewas and Pottowatomies, one

and dollars, annually, for twenty years.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

into effect the treaty with the Chicka-

saws, as aforesaid, the sum of seven thous-

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

An ACT for the relief of Henry Malcolm.

is hereby directed to pass to the credi

the city of New-York, in the mail.

February 8, 1817-Approved.

AN ACT to extend the provisions of the act to authorise certain officers and other per-

third, one thousand seven hundred and nine

Be it enacted by the Senate and House

such committee shall be liable to the

pains, penalties and disabilities, pre-

scribed for the punishment for the crime

JAMES MADISON.

February 8, 1817 .- Approved,

of wilful and corrupt perjury.

sons to administer oaths, approved May

JAMES MADISON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House

and dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House Some pure, redeeming angel, sent to free This fetter'd world from every bond and stain, f Representatives of the United States And bring its primal virtues back again! of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the ex-SONG, penses which may arise in carrying into FROM MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH. effect the treaty made between the U-TELL me not of joys above, nited States and the tribes of Indians

Truer, happier than the love Which enslaves our souls in this! Tell me not of Houris' eyes;-Far from me this dangerous glow, If those looks that light the skies Wound like some that burn below!

If that world can give no bliss

POETRY.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

we have yet read, is worthy of Moore-it is

EXTRACT FROM THE VEILED PROPHET.

snows, Ere manhood darken'd o'er his downy cheek,

Of men to Gods exalted and refin'd :-

World."

False views, like that horizon's fair deceit,

Where earth and heaven but seem, alas, to

Soon as he heard an Arm Divine was rais'd

At once his faith, his sword, his soul, obev'd

Eyes more devoutly willing to be blind,

In virtue's cause; never was soul inspir'd With livelier trust in what it most desired,

With pious awe, before that Silver Veil,

Than his, th' enthusiast there, who kneeling,

Believes the form, to which he bends his knee

Who that feels what love is here; All its falsehood—all its pain— Would for e'en Elysium's sphere, Risk the fatal dream again! Who, that 'midst a desert's heat

Sees the waters fade away, Would not rather die than meet

#### Streams again as false as they. INTERESTING LAW CASE.

nuities to the Indians, as stipulated in the said treaties, that is to say: to the Otto-FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT. We alluded a few days since, to the thousand dollars, annually, for twelve arraignment and trial of Thomas Jonayears; to the Chickasaws, twelve thous-THAN WOOLLER, printer, in England, on and dollars, annually, for twelve years; and to William Colbert, a Chickasaw chief, one hundred dollars, annually, for sketch, which we extract from the London six thousand dollars, annually, for ten suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, years; and to the Choctaws, six thousthe British nation are virtually deprived of the right of trial by jury; for such corrupt practices may with truth be said to for the purpose of carrying into effect amount to an abrogation of this imporcertain other stipulations in the said treatant right. Wooller seems to be a man ties, the following sums be, and they are of very handsome talents. He had no hereby appropriated, to be paid out of counsel, but plead his own cause. The any monies in the treasury, not otherwise article under the head of " Right of Pe appropriated, that is to say: to carry tition," for which he was arraigned on the second trial, the reader will perceive is written in that quaint, playful style, so

and three hundred and fifty dollars; and peculiar to Cobbett. to carry into effect the treaty with the LAW INTELLIGENCE. Cherokees, the sum of five thousand dol-Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, Thursday June 3. Sittings after term, before Mr. Juslars; and to carry into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, the sum of ten thoustice Abbot, and special juries. LIBEL

The King, v. Thomas Jonathan Wooller. This was an information filed against the de fendant by his majesty's attorney general for a libel published in a work called The Black Dwarf, of which the defendant was the author

[The learned attorney here proceede

f Representatives of the United States to read the publication. It was entitled f America in Congress assembled, That The Past, the Present, and the Future he secretary of the treasury be, and he of Henry Malcolm, collector of the customs for the district of Hudson, in the forth) had told the people that they were Fortunately he had received a little good state of New-York, one thousand dolfighting the battles of the country, while lars, being the amount of a sum of money collected by said collector, and lost in its transmission from the city of Hudson to legitimate governments abroad, while Constitution which they ought to have de fended. That Constitution which France could not assail, and never wished to in jure, perished ignobly, and without struggle, amidst the representatives of persons in such a state demanded—what the people and the guardians of the public purse. Were ministers contented with this or must the people bleed, to ap of Representatives of the United States pease their hatred of the cause of free of America in Congress assembled, That dom and reform? If we must bleed, we the Chairman of any standing committee, have only to request of them, in the words the King's administration of government shall be empowered to administer oaths God of freedom, against the agents of tyor affirmations to witnesses in any case ranny and degradation. After attempting under their examination; and any perto overthrow freedom abroad, ministers son who shall be guilty of perjury before tion of freedom at home.

The libel was then read—and a person of the name of Benjamin Steed, proved that he had received 1000 numbers of it

Mr. Groome deposed, that the right statement, with respect to the adminis-

honorable Robert Stewart, commonly called viscount Castlereagh, was a knight of the garter, and that the right honorable George Canning, was a privy coun-LALLA ROOKH! Nothing is talked of among seller. He had seen the libel, and bethe lovers of poetry, but Lalla Rookh. It lieved it related to his majesty's minisbreathes the fire and soul of poetry-and the ters in the administration of government. The word " We" at the commencement of the libel, he understood related to the written with great spirit. Had he written no. | people of England. Wherever the word "Ministers" occurred, he believed it related to his majesty's ministers. The exwould give immortality to the name of THOMAS pression " when such men as Castlereagh bribe such a man as Canning," applied,

Though few his years, the west already Mr. Canning. Cross-examined by the defendant, Young Azım's fame: beyond th' Olympian Why do you suppose the passages in question apply to his majesty's ministers? O'erwhelm'd in fight and captive to the Greek, Because I think there are no other per-He linger'd there, till peace dissolv'd his chains: Oh! who could, e'en in bondage, tread the sons to whom they can apply.

in his opinion, to lord Castlereagh and

Defendant-Do you think, then, there are no persons in the country who are base and treacherous, except his ma-Kindling within him? who, with heart and eyes, Could walk where Liberty had been, nor see jesty's ministers !- This question created a loud laugh in the court.

Mr. Justice Abbot desired the defendant to put his questions in a decorous manner.

Defendant-I merely want to know on what ground the defendant has formed Haunt the young heart; proud views of human his opinion. I shall, however, only ask him another question. Pray, what is your profession? - A Conveyancer.

The case for the prosecution closed

The defendant then addressed the court at great length. He stated, that if he were conscious of having deserved the observations which the attorney general had applied to him, he would not stand before the court with the indifference which he then did. He only exercised Seem'd doubly edg'd for this world and the the fair privilege of a public writer, in using the arguments which he had laid before the public, and he was by no means ashamed of them. The present mode of proceeding differed much from that of the good old times to which the attorney general had referred. At the periods to which he alluded, he would have been obliged to come forward and make his charge before a grand jury, to whom he would have been compelled to shew sufficient reason for dragging a defendant from his connexions, and shutting him up in prison, prior to any other proceeding -instead of having recourse to the present illegal and unconstitutional mode of

prosecution. Mr. Justice Abbot interrupted the defendant. He could not allow him to call the proceeding by information illegal and unconstitutional; it was, in fact, as old as

any other part of the law. The defendant continued .- The proceeding was oppressive and unjust-and would not be pursued by any person who was anxious only for the fair administration of justice. Any act, contrary to Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights, was not law, and could not be made law, by any legislature under Heaven. Feeling

this, he conceived that he was not proceeded against according to law. He did not stand there to answer for his principles, but to avow them. Whatever they were, they were his own-and nothing which he had heard from the attorney two separate indictments for libel. The general would occasion him to alter them. The principles he espoused, so far from being calculated to create disorder and and during his life; to the Cherokees Courier of June 6, that in addition to the them. It was not because the attorney general came and said, that this country had been engaged in a war for the benefit of mankind, that he was to take it for granted. His opinion differed on this point from that of the learned gentleman, and until he had studied politics as much as he (the defendant) had done, he would not take the inse dixit of the learned gentleman, whose inquries were entirely of a legal nature, on this subject.—It was said if he had given bail, he would not have been kept more than an hour or two from his business. But, when he feit himself oppressed, he never would bow to his oppressors; it was because men had been weak enough to do so, that abuses had not been fully examined, and properly remedied. He had five weeks been imprisoned on a judge's warrant. He had suffered that imprisonment, because he wished to expose the injustice of a law, that ought to be met with the execration of the people. He had been retused copies of the informations filed a-It charged ministers with infamous du-gainst him-he was, therefore, obliged plicity and treachery, and with the most to gather the charges alleged from what scandalous corruption. Ministers, (it set had fallen from the attorney general. advice on this occasion; otherwise, perthey were only fighting their own. They haps, he would not have had any thing have been induced to fight the battles of to say in his defence. Suppose his case had been just the reverse of what it wasministers were destroying, at home, that suppose, instead of his being a single man, caring for few, and for whom few cared, he had been a tradesman with a large family-suppose he had been in illhealth, and requiring all the attention

dither of the House of Representatives of Ajax, "let us perish in the face of —and next with a libel on the Administration of the Senate of the United States, Heaven," breathing our appeal to the tration itself. The first charge was faltration itself. The first charge was fallacious for it was a constitutional maxim that the King could do no wrongand, therefore, he could not be said to had turned their attention to the destruc- administer the government. If it were assumed that he did administer the government, the maxim was futile-for, in the administration of the government, he, like others, was liable to error. The defen-

then would have been his situation, in this

boasted land of liberty, when hurried to

a prison, because he dared to express his

opinions? The defendant then observed,

that he was charged first, with a libel on

dant then proceeded to argue, that his from the defendant for publication.

tration itself, was well-founded. When! of putting down the principles of the the Bench. French Revolution, they were told, that all their hopes of happiness in heaven and knew the promise made by the minister of the day-and they all knew the result of those promises—they were all fallacious. Every thing except legitimate monarchy, had been lost. And here he wished to know, whether, by the legitimate monarchy, the learned gentleman meant the triumph of those accursed and detestable principles, which were recognized by the ministerial writers of the day? If he did, then had England fought to establish the most pestilential principles that ever were adepted-principles which Englishmen had always resisted, and which freemen would be always ready to oppose. If a system founded on such principles were to be adopted, he would rather be its victim than its slave—the learned gentleman might exchange his brief for a dagger, and write his epitaph in his blood. They were told that the liberty of the press must have its bounds a verdict by legal means-by the una- found out at last, and then good bye to of arms might be necessary; in the pre If it must have those limits, he hoped Englishmen would not suffer an attorney general to prescribe them. to it in such hands-and, if the orphan were too weak to walk alone, they would not, he was sure, entrust the leadingstrings to that individual who stood directly between the government and the people. The defendant then went on to of some of the individuals. If it can be titioning? And your ancestors sent mentary reform. animadvert on the whole of the publica- done at all, it must be done in another Charles to the block, and drove James tion in which the alleged libel was con- place; but I do not believe that it can to -, for the right of petitioning, did which Mr. Justice Abbot summed up. tained, contending, with much energy, that as a public writer, he was justified that any gentleman dissented, and I con- ny, do you? And are charged sixty milin descanting on the conduct of public men-who, the moment they became public men, merged their private in their public character. He would assert, that ministers not only felt a desire to destroy if he appeared as Counsel. the constitution of the country, but he would go further, and declare that they had accomplished their desire; and he conceived he was perfectly justified in charging them with any motives which

might fairly be inferred from their conduct. At the time he wrote the article insufficient to guard the nation against treason, which existed only in their own minds; against plots, of which the people knew nothing-against conspiracies, of which they were themselves the only depositories. When, in consequence of such statements, the constitution was suspended, and the liberty of the subjec was placed under the mercy of the Secre tary of State, he had a right to contend for that legitimate condemnation of those who planned such measures, which as a was offered to me. public writer, he was authorized to do, hibited against him. The defendant next | Jury. adverted to the present law of libel, which, he observed, was borrowed from the pro ceedings of the Star Chamber, and might be traced ultimately to the Justinian code That which was intended to put down the last spark of freedom in Constantinople, (such was our commercial enterwas not naturalized-and he trusted the jury would look at it with a most suspi cious eye; and that by their verdict this day, they would declare, that no character exempted from inquiry, nor from accu- of nine, not of twelve. sation, when accusation was deserved. ks on the speech of the attorne general, proceeded to state, that he be lieved the present prosecution was commenced, in consequence of his having remonstrated with the late attorney general, on the conduct pursued by the Rev. Mr Powis, a magistrate in Staffordshire, who caused a person to be apprehended while selling The Black Dwarf. The defendant then adverted to the strongest point in the alleged libel, which he strenuously defended .- He admitted that they were strongly written-and he intended tha they should be so, in order, if possible to awaken the people to a just sense of

their situation. The attorney general replied at great length. He defended the course of pro ceeding which had been adopted with respect to the defendant as strictly legal

Mr. Justice Abbot charged the jury It was, he observed, open to every sub ject, to discuss the measures of the Gov ernment, provided he did so reasonably fairly and calmly-but if, instead of so discussing measures, a person choose to utter and issue forth to the world slander and calumny against the government or the individuals composing it, he was guilty of a libel.—There was a point where reasoning ceased, and slander and calumny began; and it was for the jury to consider whether the paper in question was, in point of law, a free, fair, and can beyond that line of argument, which many seditious libel.

The Jury retired for two hours and all half, and then returned to the Court, the the other Jurymen were behind them.

put the question in the usual form, of the Misdemeanor charged in the information, or not guilty.

The Foreman answered, we find him

Mr. Justice Abbot.-Yourverdict must guilty. Do I understand you to say that you find the defendant guilty?

The Foreman bowed, and we believe added, "Yes."

After the Jury impannelled for the trial of the second information stated below of blessing upon earth, depended on re- had retired, Mr. Chitty made an applisistance to those principles.-They all cation to his Lordship, respecting the present case, which we will state here

for convenience. Mr. Chitty said that he hoped it would not be considered as an impertinent intrusion, if he mentioned to his Lordship, that three of the Jurymen stated that they had not brought in their verdict

guilty. Mr. Justice Abbot.-When I put the question, the foreman answered in the affirmative that it was the verdict of the whole Jury.

derstood that they were to go back and whale. There must be found some way reconsider, as your Lordship could only or other to dissipate the well grounded receive a general verdict. I presume, that the Crown, only wishes to obtain a verdict by the unanimous voice of the

be done at all. There was no intimation they? And you possess the right, Johnsented to receive nothing that did not lions a year for it, are you? Well, you it as his decided opinion that it was libel come from all the Jury.

gain, when the learned Judge enquired all conscience. But you are a good sort jury only.

that he was instructed by the defendant's whether you have glass or French paste Attorney. He added, that the Jury It must glisten a little to please your brought in a written paper to be present- imagination; and you are pleased as the ed to his Lordship.

not wish to infringe on the privileges of the better off of the two; for though he in question, ministers had subverted the the Jury, or upon any thing belonging gets but a bauble, it is something at least constitution. They stated, that it was to them; but after a verdict has been received and recorded, I cannot allow a liberty, but have had every pocket pick- six in the evening. part of the Jury, after they had with- ed into the bargain. drawn, having delivered in the verdict as the verdict of the whole, to say that they you say. Yes, you have indeed; and you did not agree. If there be any remedy petition away with a vengeance. You for this, it must be had hereafter; but I see those whom you petition have a voa paper to his Lordship.

the hand of one of the Jury, but no paper too fast, and having to pick out of so many,

in the production of the publication ex- would not receive the objections of the upon them; and if you will flatter their

Mr. Justice Abbot.-I said that I would receive any thing that proceed- frequently as you please. You will ased from the whole of the Jury, but sist trade by it. Lawyers will find parchnothing that proceeded from a part of it. ment dearer, and the tailors will get it I asked, in a tone of voice quite audible, cheaper to make measures with. if the verdict of guilty were the verdict of all, and I was told that it was. Part timate all this boasted right a little too prize) had been imported here-but it of the Jury is now probably gone home, and I can do nothing now; probably the have it in common with the free burgess

whole of the Jury is not now here. in a public situation, should hereafter be the verdict at present is only the verdict

The defendant, after a great variety of delivered to me as the verdict of twelve. then they, poor souls! are so busied for ry was present at the time.

> only see four. Mr. Law, (Clerk of the Nisi Prius) said, that he understood that when the Jury was asked whether they all concurred, the reply was Yes; but three wished to add some special grounds.

Mr. Justice Abbot .- I have delivered my judgment upon it; if it be incorrect, ling your petitions, it is just the same puny animals, whom he had so long preyou will have an opportunity of correcting it hereafter. I am bound to deliver

my reason and understanding. Mr. Wooller.-I have no means of appealing against your Lordship's judgment hereafter. This cannot be justice, my Lord. The three Jurymen are ready to depose on affidavit that they did not

consent to the verdict. Mr. Justice Abbot.-The verdict is recorded here. Mr. Wooller.-Their error is not to

prejudice my case. Mr. Justice Abbot .- In the proper place you may apply; I have no wish to

proceed to some other business.

Foreman standing with three of his fel- the defendant, for printing and publish- the same breath we will admit that it if he can do it without wrong to another lows at the door of the Judges' Room; ing a libel in the "Black Dwarf," No. 3, wants no reform; we may entreat it to But we deny that Mr. Cobbett could of February the 12th: it was charged on restore us the blessings of our constitu- have chosen the path he has now taken Mr. Law, (Clerk of Nisi Prius) then the record to be a scandalous, malicious tion, and give us back our rights, if we without wrong to thousands; without inwhether they found the defendant Guilty right of petition, of and concerning infringed upon, and that the blessings of the lives of ten thousand Cobbetts, would liam III. &c.

ludicrous in its form, but it was, perhaps, of justice, and then our complaints may and his life as a debt, if her interests rethe more injurious and dangerous on that be heard-and despised. be a general verdict of guilty [or] not account. He censured in strong terms the endeavors here made to draw down petition is the only privilege of slaves. have remembered, although his readers contempt upon one of the most valuable Freemen would blush to hear it boasted might have been generous enough to for rights of Englishmen, settled at what he of in its modern acceptation. should ever call the glorious Revolution

printed from the dictation of his mind as

e proceeded. The defendant, as in the former case, admitted the facts of authorship, printing that he sold about 750 copies of this number of the Black Dwarf.

The libel was then read in the following terms :-

RIGHT OF PETITION. "The people of this country have heard a great deal about the right of petition; notwithstanding a thousand proofs of its inefficacy, they seem as fond of it as ever. Mr. Chitty,-Three of the Jury un- But some tub must be thrown out to the discontent that so universally prevails; and, like a breakwater, the right of petitioning is thrust forward to stop the cur-Mr. Justice Abbot .- I take it for grant- very well: but what purpose will it aned, that the Crown only wishes to obtain swer? Like all other delusions, it will be no need for that observation. No gen- of the term, nothing is or can be so rigiven that they all concurred. It may be ancestors obtained it for you, did they extremely dangerous, if, after a jury has And Hampden bled for the right of peretired, after giving in their verdict, any titioning, did he? And Sydney was beattention could be paid to the statement headed, and Russell, for the right of pemay call it one of your dearest rights, Mr. Chitty was about to interpose a- for you have paid dear enough for it, in of a fellow; and being no judge of the Mr. Chitty answered that he did, and value of diamonds, it is the same to you poor Indian who gives his gold or his Mr. Justice Abbot.—I certainly do treasure for a bauble. But the savage is

"But you have the right of petitioning, cannot properly receive the application. racious appetite for such kind of food. Mr. Wooller said, that the Jury offered They swallow them as fast as the serpen of Moses swallowed all the other ser Mr. Justice Abbot.-I saw a paper in pents. Only you have fed them a little they are now become a little nice. They Mr. Wooller .- You said that you would have the politest epithets bestowed vanity, and rely upon their wisdom, faith you may use your right of petitioning as

"But in reality, Master Bull, you eshighly. Are you not aware that you only es of the Mogul, and the independent Mr. Wooller .- The whole of the Jury slaves of the Dey of Algiers? They say is here: they have never separated; and they are very sorry too; and that your petition ought to lay on the table for consideration; and that a proper time ought Mr. Justice Abbot .- The verdict was to be taken for such consideration. But your good, throughout the session, that sent week with unfeigned regret : for and did not hear what passed. I could sometimes hinted, that they are only to advance some reasons for his deserfor half a century, and if the grievances proof. This has not been the case. while you dossess the right of petition- has been his leading principle—that he thing as if you had no right at all.

"This is the best side of the question. that judgment according to the best of This is the view of the case when your well address as a mere composition, it is of expression. If your pockets are pickconstitution is injured, or totally destroyin the most mild and gentlemanly terms. get a verdict which is not the verdict of though every body knows that the House deserted leader. the whole; but it seems to me here I of Commons, collectively taken, speaks cannot listen to you: the Jury have re- neither the voice of the people, nor at- of " Mabeloved Countrymen," and astired, and some are probably gone home. tends to the wishes of the people; al- sures us that he is still very proud of the Mr. Wooller repeated that all twelve though every body knows that a majority land in which he was born, and in which of ages has proved it the ready servant rest of mankind. Like the priests' blesstionally the representative of the public; for it more than the original value. We The King, v. Thomas Jonathan Wootter. yet all this is to be veiled in silence. We admit, with Mr. Cobbett, that every one This was a second information against may petition the House for reform, if in has a right to pursue his own happiness King John, Charles I. James II. Wil- the constitution have never been impair- in the eye of justice and patriotism, have

The Foreman again bowed; but if he |in his opinion were peculiarly offensive. |ed their monarchs with petitions, it is | supported the cause of the most unbri- |us, to advise us how to act, with more warfare was commenced for the purpose said any thing, it was inaudible beyond He took occasion to inform the jury that true; but then they carried arms in their dled despotism. As a voluntary repara-

he had not the slightest expectation that it would be a source of serious enquiry in a court of justice.-He did not imaand publishing; and Mr. Stell proved freedom of the press would be quite so sore bruises. He was the foremost chamcontemptible as to notice it. It was idered as the farce to the tragedy of the ever, he heartily concurred, and if urged seriously, he should have supported them parts of the libel that were considered rally with good interest. particularly objectionable, arguing that the whole was grounded upon historical the value of this powerful assistance; whole of that portion of the letter, he in- gan to brighten; the flame of the ethe- from me to look upon her cause as dessisted that it meant nothing more than rent of popular dissatisfaction. All this is the moral force which sound doctrines son, truth, and justice, were preparing to to wish to infuse despondency into your must ever enjoy: that, though in the time of King John or Charles I. the force nimous voice of the Jury. There was petitioning. In the literal acceptation sent day, when all men were comparitively so well educated and enlightened, heart's core—they found it necessary to by means so unusual, so unnatural, and tleman objected to the verdict at the diculous. The right of petitioning ! Bra- the force of reason was much stronge They loved that liberty too much to trust time: I distinctly asked if the whole Jury vo! John Bull, bravo! You have the aud more satisfactory. Such was the agreed in the verdict, and an answer was right of petitioning, have you? And your fair meaning to be put upon the whole libel, which was dictated on the spur of brains should have been deposited, they the moment, at a time when the House looked round to see in what manner forof Commons was rejecting an immense number of petitions, in favor of parlia- of independence. They discovered the that he should go to America, and write

The attorney general replied; after going minutely over nearly every paragraph of the publication, and declaring lous; that, however, was a question, the decision of which by law rested with the

The jury retired for an hour, and then returned to the box, from whence the fore man delivered the verdict not guilty.-As soon as the verdict was declared, the court rang with acclamations, which continued several minutes. The sheriffs at length interfered, and put an end to est man .- If they should strike, and they

The two trials occupied the court from half past nine in the morning until past

WOOLLER & COBBETT. From the Black Dwarf, a London week ly publication, of April 9, 1817, received at the office of the National Ad-

FAREWELL OF MR. COBBETT. They TALK of Danger !-What, arm'd for VIRTUE! when I point the Grand the bold front of shameless guilty men

Bare the MEAN HEART that lurks beneath ASTAR; Or dash the Gamester from his trophied car; Can there be wanting to support HER cause Lights of the church, and guardians of the

Could pensioned Boileau lash in honest strain, Bigots and flatterers, e'en in Louis' reign; Could laureat Dryden pimp and friar engage And neither Charles nor James be in a rage And I not strip the gilding off a knave— Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir, or

I WILL, or PERISH in the glorious cause! Hear this and TREMBLE, ye who 'scape the

Yes, while I live, no RICH or NOBLE KNAVE, Shall walk the world in credit to his grave; To VIRTUE only, and her friends, a friend:world beside may murmur, or commend For all the din that distant world can keep, Rolls o'er my garret, and but lulls my sleep.

We enter upon the task of the pre-Mr. Wooller .- Only four were in the proper time never comes, and your we had a slight hope that the subject of Court at the door; the rest were behind, grievances are never redressed. It is our present essay would have been able temporary, and will cure themselves; and tion of his country, and his cause, which there is no doubt of that: only be patient | might save him from unqualified redo not die away, why you will; and that perusal of his last pamphlet will enable is the same thing. Now you see, that every one to perceive that FEAR alone ing, and they possess the right of neglect- trembled to meet the vengeance of the tended to defy, and whom he had incited others to oppose. Speaking of his fare. petitions are deemed to be fit to be re- truly contemptible; replete with the ceived; for you see that your right of most palpable contradictions, and the petitioning is confined to a peculiar mode most ridiculous reasoning. But considering it as a defence of his conduct, it ed, you must not pray the House of sinks below examination, and fails in eve-Commons to hang a Minister-you must ry point he attempts to establish. He civilly ask them to be so kind as not to must have been sea-sick when he wrote let him do it again. If your valuable it, and his farewell is calculated to make all his readers sick too; we shall proed, you must only ask for its renovation ceed to analyse it a little particularly, in order to put the friends of reform upon The House must not be insulted! Oh their guard, lest they should imbibe the I be as dumb as one of my horses? Shall no! the House must not be insulted. Al- fears, and the despondency of their self-

He commences with the cant phrase were not in Court; he only saw four of of the House are-what it would not be his parents lie buried; and that he shall did discussion, or whether it did not go them, and his Lordship could not see so prudent to say; although the experience ever love and esteem us beyond all the ought to be preserved. His opinion was, Mr. Justice Abbot.—The sooner this that it was a scandalous, malicious and discussion is closed the better; we must fore, it is neither rationally nor constituand seditious libel, of and concerning the will confess that our rights have not been jury to that cause, in comparison of which ed. Such is now the state of the right been deemed as dust in the balance; not The Attorney General stated the na- of petition. We must suppress the re- without ingratitude to that country, guilty; but three of the Jury wish to state ture of the libel: he admitted that it was monstrance of truth, and the firm tone which has a right to demand his talents ture of the libel: he admitted that it was monstrance of truth, and the firm tone which has a right to demand his talents. He will sit down at New-York, or some quired the sacrifice of the one, or the ex-"The terms imply this the right of ertion of the other. Mr. Cobbett should get, that he has before been the enemy "But were our ancestors fools then, of liberal principles, and just ideas; that Mr. Justice Abbot.—Is the verdict of of 1688; and he went through the various and slaves? No, neither. They were he has been pardoned an enmity which

the defendant had a singular facility of hands to support them," &c. tion for this error, to call it by its mildest composition; for, being a printer, he fre- Mr. Wooller, in his defence, stated, name, he came the unsolicited advocate quently had no need of manuscript, but that when he wrote the above production, for the cause of freedom; he rallied her broken troops; he was found in the foremost ranks, laying about him with a large oak stick, which, if it killed none, gine that the ministerial jealousy of the at least gave our opponents some very pion in the political fair; at single-stick, meant merely as a joke, and must be con- foot-ball, or a literary boxing match, he was your only man. In sheer strength, last information. In the sentiments, how- he was, perhaps, without an equal; and although a little clumsy, and not always quick enough at warding off a blow, he seriously. He went over the various always returned it with effect, and gene-

The friends of reform justly appreciate passage regarding "enforcing" the re- haid him more than handsomely for his must transcribe it entire: dress of grievances, and, indeed, the exertions. The horizon of freedom befrom the receptacles where their own mer tyrants had combated the friends precedent of suspending the Habeas Corpus act, to have been resorted to by Mr Pitt; and without any similarity between the times or the circumstances, they had recourse to the same means of extinguishing the blaze of inquiry which threatened to illuminate the darkest recesses of the Augean stables of corruption.—This miserable subterfuge has timidated no one but Mr. Cobbett. It cowardice. The national opinion is a shield through which the daggers of the present administration can reach no honwould if their fears would let them, they will accelerate our cause with ten-fold speed, and give a vigorous impulse to

> which they must fall! public, tells us that there is no hope remaining for us; that nothing could have induced him to quit us while there remained the smallest chance of being able, chance is now left !" Would to Heaven, which our uplifted voice could reach the coward, as the full sail wafts him away from the firm, gallant hearts he has de serted, that we might thunder, in his shrinking ears, HE LIES !- No chance for England !- No hope for England !-Grant us patience, spirit of freedom, while we record this insult to thy influence; and write that it was uttered by the flying Cobbett, under the reign of

the feelings which exist against them, be

Castlereagh and Liverpool! Mr. Cobbett goes on to say, that it is mpossible to write according to the dictates of truth and reason, without drawing down upon our heads certain and ewift destruction; as Mr. Brougham has observed in a late speech, " that every writer who opposes the present measures must feel that he sits down to write ran away from the wolves, whom it was ith a halter about his neck! And he cause the ministers have prepared themselves with halters, we must take to our heels, and run away, instead of turning and wrestling them out of their hands. But allowing there is some danger, is it not more becoming our leaders, as they call themselves, to fall at the head of their troops, than vilely to abandon them in the day of trial? Is it not more noble to meet death courageously at once, if death must be the certain lot of our opposition to tyrannic measures, than meanly to fly from the danger of the day, to encounter the same end, at a more distant period disgraced, despised, hated, or unknown A dungeon in perspective has operated so powerfully upon the nerves of Mr. Cobbett, that he saw no alternative between flight and silence: and not being able to hold his tongue, he has fled his country. It must be confessed, however, that he made some effort to reason himself into silence, that he might be able to perceive that, happily, there is no conlive amongst us whom he esteems so much. "I asked myself," says he, that indignation that burns within me be

quenched? Shall I make no effort to preserve even the chance of assisting to better the lot of my unhappy country? Shall that mind, which has communicated its minds, now be extinguished forever And shall those who, with thousands of tent to their own defence. pens at their command, still saw the tide of opinion rolling more and more heavily against them, now be forever secure from that pen, by the efforts of which they feared being overwhelmed? Shall truth never again be uttered? Shall her voice never again be heard from a distant shore?" And this admirable reasoning, the Atlantic. We shall, however, he new Botley in the United States, and write lessons of reform for Englishmen! What an amazing effort of affection! need the advice and assistance of a man into which he has voluntarily entered. guilty the verdict of all the gentlemen of paragraphs, pointing out such parts as men, but not scholars. They approach who has fled three thousand leagues from Mr. Cobbett had embarked with thous-

safety to himself! If we are prepared to wait for these instructions, we may as well at once submit to the fetters which are preparing for us at home: for he concludes with the assurance, that even in America, there shall never drop from his pen any thing which according to the law of the land, he might not safely write and publish in England. What does he mean by thus " paltering with us in a double sense?" Why should he eave the country to write what he might safely publish in it? Why remove from he scene which alone can enable him to write with effect, when he contemplates writing nothing for which he could be responsible to the laws of England?

The next paragraph of Mr. Cobbett's farewell is so conclusive against himself and incontrovertible facts. As to the they named him as a principal leader, and and his previous declarations, that we

> "Though I quit my country, far be it real gladness burst upon our sight. Rea- perate; and still farther be it from me receive the genius of happiness. Our minds. I can serve that cause no longer enemies, the most contemptible that by remaining here; but the cause itself could be drawn out in array against such is so good, so just, so manifestly right formidable forces, trembled to the very and virtuous, and it has been combated do something, without knowing what to violent, that it must triumph in the end. do: and unable to devise any expedient Besides, the circumstances of the country all tend to favour the cause of reform!!" This is the confession of the man, who says we have no chance ! that our cause cannot be served by exertion ! for the purpose of accelerating the progress of liberty and happiness in Eng-

> > The vanity and egotism of Mr. Cob-

bett might have been pardoned in a bet-

ter cause than in the justification of his own desertion; but the following language is a direct insult to the people who have fostered and supported him. fallen still-born to the earth. It has in- He asks of the ministers-" Do they imagine that the people who read my can reach no one, but through his own Register will not regard any attack upon me as an attack upon themselves?"— Slave and hypocrite! would he call upon the people to defend him when he has betrayed them? Had he been the object of ministerial hostility while in the discharge of his duty to heaven and his country, the PEOPLE would have identified the cause of their leader as fore which they must fly, or beneath their own; not a hair of his head would have been injured without ample retali-And Mr. Cobbett, in the face of the ation; not a censure would have been borne without an adequate reply. But shall the people interest themselves in the cause of a traitor? Shall they advocate the man who has betrayed their by remaining, to continue to aid her dearest interests, and injured their nocause. He insolently adds, "no such | blest objects? Dare he still to call himself a general? Does he still expect atwe could stand upon some eminence, from tention and admiration when deserving of neither ?- "What (says he) should we think of an enemy in the field, who were to send over a flag of truce and propose to us to give up our generals? only our generals! That is all! The enemy has no objection to us.; it is only our generals that he wants, and then we shall have peace with him at once." And then he brings in the fable of the wolves and the sheep, who were persuaded to give up their protectors, the dogs. But never was a story so ill applied. What evidence was there of the probability that he would have been given up? Who were disposed to betray him? Who had shewn a disposition to desert him? It was the sheep who were deceived: it was the cur who became a coward, and sheep had come forward at his call; they were even paraded to defend him; he might have crept into the midst of the flock, if he were afraid to fight; their numbers alone would have kept off the wolves if they had not been able to overcome them. They needed the assistance of him upon whom they had been taught to lean, not from its abstract necessity, but because they had been taught to expect it. Mr. Cobbett was only important, because he had stood forward in that place, which it now appears would have been better filled by an honest man: for cowardice is dishonesty when freedom is at stake. Our posterity will consider we should have been the faithful guardians of their freedom: and if our fears surrender it, we are morally responsible for the loss we shall have occasioned. But, though our self-called general has fled—has left his place unoccupied—we sternation among the champions of reform-not another has deserted his post -not a private will surrender his arms. In such a cause every man is competent at once to lead and to act. Nature, that teaches us the value of liberty, will supply the means of securing it. It is not tactics or discipline that we need; let the mechanical assassins of despotism have light and warmth to millions of other recourse to tuition in the art of murder; the sons of freedom are always compe-The abstract right of emigration is not

in question. Every man has a right to choose his country, notwithstanding all the laws of treason that tyrants may enact, or fools may acknowledge. There is a principle which would be general if despots had not, in some cases, rooted it out, which would induce most, if not all, of us, Mr. Cobbett tells us, turned the balance, to prefer the country in which we reand he determined that his vast and as-iceived lite, and where we have formed tonishing powers, would be safer across our earliest connections. But the principles of government that pretend to a says, hear from him again. We shall life-hold slavery in every man who has have the happiness of reading a part of the misfortune to be born where he canwhat he will write for our instruction. not live happily, and adverse to every law of nature; those laws have made MAN the HEIR OF CREATION, and his will is the only original guide as to where he will choose to enjoy his lawful patri-What an instance of devotion to our mony. But, although a mun is not nacause! And he thinks that we shall be carrally bound to any peculiar spot, he is such simpletons, such blockheads, as to bound in all cases by those obligations

sinking country—to encourage the best higher compliment by running away. principles of human happiness-to root murderous grasp of men, at once ignorant and wicked, and redeem the fading into which mad ambition and ceaseless put aside personal considerations-he mocked the gloom of the dungeon-he encountered the breath of calumny—he of Ascalon. Self preservation, from even and intelligent society. the shadow of danger, has become the ruling passion with Mr. Cobbett; and to to pay the people whom he is deserting of ten thousand pounds per annum, which, Thus, the value which the patriot attaches to a miserable existence, " made up of a buttoning and unbottoning," breakfasting, dining, drinking tea, supping, going to bed, getting up and breakfasting again, and scribbling what will be useless nonsense at New York, is ten thousand a year, the ruin of his country, the starvathe slavery of the descendants of Englishmen, at a time when " the cause of reform is by no means desperate!" In the 16th column, another fit of des-

pondency comes over this giant despair; and, he says again, the people have no prospect of an end to their calamities, and they must remove if they have any spirit in them. Although Mr. Cobbett has set the example of exhibiting his spirit in this way, we feel confident he will find as few to imitate as to envy his conduct, infernal machinations of the most despicable set of political miscreants that chance or ill-fortune ever jostled into the seat of judgment upon the destinies of a

It is quite evident that personal safety, bett to take the step which every man teaving us to serve us hereafter, is merely the practical illustration of the panic

He who fights and runs away,
MAY live to fight another day;
But he who's in the battle slain, Will never rise to fight again.

This sort of pretence would shorten most contests; but the result might not be very favorable to the general good, if the pretended champions of liberty always take first to their heels on such oc-

Corruption, says our runaway, has put on her armour, and drawn her dagger. Well! and what then? Have we not ARMS too? And must we throw them away, when she advances to the contest, after we have been brandishing them before her eyes so long? Who expected that such a hydra-headed monster as the corruptions of the day would fall without a struggle? If Mr. Cobbett did, we will venture to say that he was the only man who could be so foolish; and it explains with a great deal of resolution: but finding himself mistaken, and that he must fight in earnest, his fears so far got the dearly beloved countrymen, and ten thousand pounds a year, for the sake of a few months longer; and in the hope that he may one day or other return to the enjoyment of them all, without dan-This Mr. Cobbett calls falling back ! It is falling back with a ven-

"Oh! what a falling off, was there!" The care which this poor old man always takes to introduce at the commencement of almost every paragraph, that personal safety is out of his consideration, proves, that personal safety is the only thing he can think of. Even the promise to write from New-York, to lings will he be received in America; in comfort and instruct us, is tortured into the land where freedom has erected her an argument of the necessity of his leav ing England for personal safety. That querable abode; in the land which was he may write with freedom, he says, he leaves us, and in four months we may of tyranny and English despotism? Silly expect to see his pamphlet revived in old man! if that despotism had been re-London. But the natural inquiry upon established by the pen, and its rancorous such a promise, is, if any one here will publish what you write in America, why the tree of liberty, to what quarter of the need you go there to write it? You do globe couldst thou have fled for refuge not mean surely, Mr. Cobbett, that you from that dungeon which is so dreadful will put any other man into a condition to thy distempered imagination? The from which you have run away, because Americans will, indeed, view him with a it was dangerous! You will not place an jealous eye; and his pretence that he agent in a situation with a halter round his neck, a dungeon staring him in the face, and the chains rattling in his ears, to publish those opinions which you have run 3000 miles to find a place to write in

No, Mr. Cobbett has no such idea. He consoles himself in these words-" If I ands deride the dangers at which he is cannot expect to get any one here to scared. He must not be considered as print or to publish what I write in Ame. the thermometer of English feeling, or rica, lask, then, what is the use of writing | we shall have some little family of Inhere, seeing that the same obstacle would dians embarking in an open boat to conexist as to what should be written in England!" But to ensure a publication, possible, he promises to be very careful to write "no libels;" and as nothing but wake to action with the storm.—The truth is a libel in England, Mr. Cobbett in other words promises to write nothing but falsehoods; and then, perhaps, he may publish in safety. But he might

ands in a cause the most important, and | have done this here. Our ministers would | the most honorable, in which ever any have had no objection to his praise of them human being was engaged to renovate a | in direct terms. He has paid them a much

Mr. Cobbett's impudence surprizes us out the abuses of a system the most ex- still more than his tergiversation. He travagant and corrupt that ever the annals | confesses in his farewell, that he has said of history presented to our view—to " something very near to the chopping snatch the destinies of England from the off his hands, or poking out the people's eyes, should be done before he would cease to write, or the people would cease glory of our country from the danger to read his writings; and then, with the most matchless effrontery, he adds, peculation had plunged her. These were the professed objects of Mr. Cobbett, who pledged his life to the cause. He once main here!" With such a man the only mode of dealing, is to hold him in sovereign and general contempt. His cowardice might be pardoned, but his concalled forth the energies of corruption tempt for truth, his paltry subterfuges, to defend itself, and then he fled. Tell and the imbecility of his fears, justly enit not in Gath, proclaim it not in the streets title him to an exile from all honorable Ohio, that they have considered it ne-

The fulsome compliments he attempts secure a life that must be worthless in ob- will impose upon no one; his conduct livion, he has sacrificed his reputation, belies all his writings; and he need not his country, his countrymen, and a profit be very particular in cautioning the pub- you western people nearer to New-York. lic against being imposed upon by any It is undoubtedly a grand undertaking, he says, resulted from his writings .- pretended imitation of his style, or pla- and is bottomed upon principles of pro giarism of his name. They want no ad- found policy. The wise ones of New ditional reason to discard from their es- York foresee the day when the Canadas timation one who has betrayed, and now insults them with his advice. His readers, he says, will "find occupation in beforehand, the trade of the north-west, reading over and over again, what he has so that it may not so readily seek an outaddressed to them within the last five or let by way of the Saint Lawrence. In tion and coercion of the present race, and keep all the nice little books they have towards New-Orleans; and that, I appregot, and not to be humbugged by any of the publications of corruption." This emporium. Such, I have understood, they will probably take care of; and also, was Mr. Jefferson's opinion; and he that they are no longer humbugged, in you know, is not the blindest man in the his own elegant phrase, even by him- world. The Virginians are striving to

gets bolder, and says, "If I have life for only a year or two, at farthest, I shall be Let them pull away. I wish them all back again." Indeed, what, whether success; for the more canais we have things are altered, or no? Should he re- the better for the country at large. Sir turn at the consummation of our wishes, Gregor M'Gregor's force at Amelia at a crisis when the laws and liberties of in the establishment of a general and rad- Island begins to flag, and some accounts England are to be defended against the ical reform, he should be exiled for the say the volunteers have grown a little mucommon good, as a wretch who could fly tinous. He is beating up for recruits in from a participation in danger, as eagerly the newspapers, particularly in Virginia. as he could return to enjoy a state of hap- President Monroe, from the recreations piness. He should be shunned as a thing and festivities into which he has been imto be despised by every man who would pressed by the New Englanders, has been obtain the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the operation of cowardice upon this by an honorable perseverance in a just cal inspection of the forts, &c. He has selfish principle, have induced Mr. Cob- and honest cause. As to his writings avowed this in answer to an address at from New-York, they can contain no- the eastward. In the course of next must reprobate; and his pretence of thing that we need. We have learnt our month he will probably return hither lesson in the rudiments of liberty, and through Ohio and your state. Should he have gone beyond our master in its ap- visit you, I hope in shewing to him the that can justify itself in the doggerel lines plication. Let him, in future, instruct civilities and respect which, on private than to mislead men.

Mr. Cobbett's departure has been the subject of most of our political writers : of our country beyond the Hudson, are, and one of them, in a most pathetic illus- in general, inclined to monarchy. If not, tration of his merits, adopts the very con- whence the triumphal arches, the mock solation which our runaway friend has thrones, the language of adulation, which none but kitchen maids and scullions.

the Habeas Corpus Act, " I and mine of course he has been 52 days on his paswere not born under a government having the absolute power to imprison us at ther long for summer. Vessels have arflight of those troops, who had also drawn along He thought there was no danger! He, therefore, wrote his "nice little books," But his memory is as faulty as his judgment, as weak as his resolution, and as treacherous as his conduct. All his children, save one, must have been born under the prior suspenbetter of his reason, that he abandons his friends, his connections, his country, his in the high cause of despotism, and was blind to the dangers which he did not preserving a worn-out tenement of flesh personally apprehend. Then he contributed to scare others from the country, and now he is himself driven from it by his fears—honest, wise, and consistent men startle at the absence of those qualities in him, while the brave are deriding geance; and we may truly exclaim, the pusillanimity of this modern Demosthenes, who runs from his tent the moment hostilities are declared, and, likehis predecessor, would ask pardon of a bramble, if it should catch hold of his robes in his ignominious flight.

> But while Mr. Cobbett carries with him the contempt and scorn of every manly mind in England, with what feelaltar, and liberty has fixed her uncononce disgusted with his ravings in favor gall had poisoned the infant blossoms of has fled because no man dare write honestly in support of liberty in England, will be properly appreciated, when this number of the Dwarf, which will follow him to America, shall be read in the circles of our transatlantic brethren. Mr. Cobbett must not calumniate us. Thousquer us. Dangers and difficulties are the proper stimuli of British minds. Our energies slumber in the sanshine, but olling thunder is the music which preles our march to batt e, our banner is streaming lightning, and our gauge

> > lood of all who perisn,

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge— He comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16. EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED Washington City, July 30. " I will say nothing to you of the marriages, deaths, scaldings, burnings, drownngs, and the thousand ills "that flesh is heir to," and which make up the greater portion of the contents of our newspapers But do not forget to insert in your paper above all other things, the account of that marvellous and thumping hail-stone, or rather conglomeration of hail stones, which appears so much to have staggered the faith of your good neighbors of essary to swear to it. The thing was certainly an unusual occurrence; but I think it is not an astonishing one.-The great western canal is begun, which, when finished, will have a tendency to bring six months." He "beseeches them to Kentucky, however, you appear to lean tug a little of your trade through their As he bids us good-bye, at the end, he state; but I fear, from peculiar circumcompelled to give up his intended critichildren. It will do him more credit and public accounts, he merits, you will not follow the example of the Bostonians. I begin to think, in truth, that the people

offered us, and tells us to read over the we observe in that section? The editor pamphlets he has left us every day, and of the Richmond Enquirer says he is rick o bind them up with the "Pilgrim's to entiety with the conduct of the Yan-Progress, Robinson Crusve, the Houses kees; but Major Russell, of the Boston keeper's Instructor, and Buchan's Do- Centinel, answers him, by crying out nestic Medicine."-We are almost in- "sour grapes!" If a majority of the citiclined to wish that Mr. Cobbett had con- zens there have not a disposition for royfined himself to writing glossaries upon alty, we may nevertheless be sure that such subjects, that he might have been some among them are longing for those naturalized in the nursery, and deceived nobility-holes, of which the late President none but kitchen maids and scullions.

Adams once spoke.—We now know, to In his letter from Liverpool, our de- a certainty, that John Quincy Adams emserter remarks, upon the suspension of barked from England on the 8th of June; were not born under a government have sage, counting up to this date—this is raceived.—Did you ever read so shabby a thing as the protocol of conference respecting Lucien Bonaparte? The minisers of the first powers in Europe in grave ebate concerning a solitary member of the Bonaparte family, to decide whether they will let him come to the United States or not! They must have strange notions in Europe of this country; but whatever those notions may be, the

> follow the doctrines they preach." MR. WOOLLER,

rowned heads are certainly jealous of

he movements of the "Holy Alliance"

lied sovereigns are no doubt great saints;

but it might not be very safe for us to

EDITOR OF THE BLACK DWARF, LONDON. The trial of this intrepid and able riter, for alleged libels on the British covernment, will be found in the first and econd pages of this Gazette. On one of the charges, it will be seen he was acquitted: on the other, a part of the jury only found him guilty, three of them qualifying their verdict by stating, that is truth was considered a libel by the law, they were compelled to bring in a verdict of guilty! The Judge behaved in the most arbitrary manner, both in reation to this partial verdict, and throughout the whole trial. The venality and tyranny of the British judiciay, have become, of late days, as conspicuous as they were in the time of Jeffries. The trial by jury is a mere mockery, an insult, inder the direction of such a judge as Abbot. We perceive by the latest London papers, that the court of king's bench had granted Mr. WOOLLER a new trial, in consequence of the irregular nature of the verdict in the court below; and his counsel had moved an acquital. We presume that the motion will fail.

The article from the "Black Dwarf," riticising Mr. Cobbett's conduct in deserting his country in the hour of her greatest peril, is a bold and masterly production; and though it establishes no lefection of principle in the far-famed Botley Editor, it may excite strong loubts of his courage and magnanimity of mind, and it exposes some inconsistency and contradiction in his farewell address till the next Gazette.

to the people of England. However, as!! few men can boast of pursuing one strait, firm and consistent course, and as Mr. Cobbett is still labouriously engaged, on Long Island, in divulging the crimes and whipping the vices of the British government, he should not receive such un-Black Dwarf" has administered to him.

LIFE OF GEN. JACKSON.

This interesting history has reached the western country; and we are happy to say, from a hasty glance at its pages, giving a fair and candid relation of facts, more. with no common ability. The execution reflects credit on the literature of the west. We have seldom read a historical work with more satisfaction, than the one now before us. It will bear a comparison with any other American history that we have seen. The spirit in which it is written, is calculated to animate the reader to deeds of patriotism and glory. The military facts it states, the judicious inferences drawn from them, and the just emarks interspersed through the work, are in a high degree interesting and intructive.

rives of the glorious military operations t New Orleans under Gen. Jackson, he as done ample justice to the Kentucky roops, commanded by Major Davis, who rere detached, on the morning of the 8th of January, 1815, to the aid of Morgan, on the right bank of the Mississippi: It states, that as soon as Davis reached Morgan, at 5 o'clock in the morning, he was ent, with his " 200 Kentuckians," to coperate with an equal number of Lousiana militia, in opposing the landing of he enemy under Thornton. He met the Louisianians "hastily retreating:" he told them for what purpose he was sent, and immediately formed his Kentuckians on the road next the river, supported by the Louisiana detachment on the right. The enemy appearing, their approach was resisted, and a warm and spirited opposition for some time maintained: a momentary check was given. The British gain advanced, and again received a eavy fire. At this moment, M rgan's aid-de-camp ordered a retreat."-" Confusion was the consequence; order could not be maintained, and the whole fled in haste to Morgan's line." They were immediately, though much exhausted, formed on the right of Morgan's line. The enemy advanced, and his greatest strength pressed to the point occupied by the Kentuckians. These men, " perceiving themselves thus exposed, and having not yet recovered from the emotions produced by their first retreat, began to give way, and very soon entirely abandoned their position. The Louisiana nilitia gave a few fires, and followed the

"In the panic [continues the historian] that produced this disorderly flight, at a moment when manly resistance was expected are to be night have occasioned vinilar conduct even in and which was protected but by a slight ditch, was assailed by the greatest strength of the enemy: this was defended by 180 Kentuckians. who were stretched out to an extent of 300 yards, Thus openly exposed to the attack of a greatly superior force, and weakened by the extent of ground they covered, it is not to be wondered at, or deserving reproach, that they should have considered resistance ineffectual, and forsaken a post which they had strong reasons for believ ng they could not maintain. General Morgan reported to General Jackson the misfortune their example may have had the effect of prolucing general alarm; but in point of situation, those troops materially differed: the one. [the Kentuckians as we have shown, were exposed and enfeebled by the manner of their arrangement the other [the Louisianians] considerably supe rior in numbers, covered no greater extent of ground were defended by an excellent breast work, and several pieces of cannon; with this difference, the loss of confidence of the former was not without sufficient cause. Of these facts Commodore Patterson was not apprized General Morgan was; both, however, attri-buted the disaster to the flight of the Kentucky s. This ought to inspire us with a spi- militia. Upon their information General Jack rit of vigilance, and induce us to watch son founded his report to the Secretary of War, by which those troops were exposed to cenon the other side of the water. The alied sovereigns are no doubt greatsaints; stances, as they existed, been disclosed, reproach would have been prevented. At the mill-race, no troops behaved better: they were well posted, and bravely resisted the advance of the enemy; nor, until an order to that effect was given, had entertained a thought of retreat-

> On the left bank of the river, in the ever-memorable battle of the 8th of January, the history before us states that the point at which "the Kentucky and Tennessee troops, under generals Carroll and Adair," were stationed, " was the best defended part of the line." They won a reputation that was too dear to be sacrificed. These divisions, alternately charging their pieces, and mounting the platform, poured forth a constant stream of fire, that was impossible to be withstood, repelled the advancing columns of the enemy, and drove them from the field, with prodigious slaughter.'

Thus, then, from the impartial showing of a historian, above the contracted partiality, prejudice or jealousy of the noment; a historian who probably deived the chief part of his materials from General Jackson himself, it appears that the Kentucky troops have passed through the fiery ordeal, pure and unhurt; their reputation is placed upon a footing, of which they cannot complain; it will descend to their posterity in colors fair and oright; it is engraved on a monument nore lasting than marble or brass.

\* TO CORRESPONDENTS. A communication on the subject of mproving Cattle, and an article from the Reporter, respecting some "English Cattle" on the way to this county, are unvoidably, for want of room, postponed

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS. In Boone, Campbell, Pendleton, Jefferson Logan, Warren, Christian, Caldwell, Hopkins have succeeded: Mr. Patton, of Christian, ha explicitly declared himself for a new election of governor. In Barren, it is said, one cand ment, he should not receive such undate on each side has been chosen. In Mercer qualified condemnation, as the little Garrard, Nelson, Lincoln, Lewis, Pulaski, Shelby, and Washington, the anti-election mer succeeded. In Adair, Floyd, Green, Greenup. and Rockcastle, members have been chosen whose sentiments we have not heard. Warren sends Francis Johnson to the Senate; Mercer J. L. Bridges; Washington, Mr. Harrison; and Boone, &c. Mr. Southgate.—46 new election memb s of the house, are now ascertained to that we consider the work, generally, as be certainly elected, besides probably several

### Gazette Summary.

Gen. PIAR, a patriot chief of Venezuela, de-

An arrival at New-York brings a report from and others, for treason, was progressing; a "traitorous conspiracy" was said to have been discovered in Yorkshire. Kentucky tobacco was selling ta Gibraltar, June 6, from 12 to \$15. Great disturbances had taken place in various parts of Ireland, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions.—A letter received from a gentleman at Paris, states the probability of that city's receiving a large body of allied troops to reinforce the garrison, and overawe the people.-The French general Vandamme has ar

rived in Philadelphia, from Amsterdam.

A conspiracy at Lisbon, to transfer the crown of Portugal to the young Duke of Cardoval, and to murder Marshal Beresford and other British officers in the Portuguese service, is stated in the London papers to have been discovered, On the 6th of July, a hail storm took place near

and the conspirators seized and imprisoned. Cadiz. Ohio. Hailstones as large as hen's eggs, and one weighing 30 or 40 lbs. or "a mass of congealed matter" like a hailstone, are stated to have fallen! The fact is sworn to by a Mr. Bushy, or it would hardly be believed.

### The Agricultural Society,

PROPOSE AT THE FAIR TO BE READ On the 2d Thursday in September ensuing, T Capt. Fowler's Garden, to invite the ex A T Capt. Fowler's Garden, to invite the exhibition of the following objects, and to present the exhibitor of the best of each class, with a premium or certificate of honorary pre-

erence			
Fort	he best	brood Mare & Colt a Silv	ver Cup
da	do	Gelding, - H	onorary
do	do	Bull,	Cup.
do	do	Cow, la a	Cup.
do	do	Spring Calf	Cup.
do	do	Boar, - H	onorary
do	do	Sow and Pigs, - H	onorary
do	do	Merino Ram,	Cup.
do	do	Merino Ewe, - H	onorary
do	do	Long Woolled Ram	Cup.
The	hest pi	ece of woollen cloth, Cas	in the
imere,	casine	et or carpeting made in	
private	familie	9,	Cup.
		ece of diaper linen, tick-	
ng, jen	uns or d	limity of cotton or linen,	
	4	0 111	400

The best Cheese, BY THE COMMITTEE. Aug. 16, 1817.-42

# NOTICE.

DOOKS for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Maysville and Lexington turn road Company, will be opened on Wednesday the 20th inst. and remain open until 1st September next

LEWIS SANDERS, THOMAS BODLEY, Committee, JAS. PRENTISS, Lexington. B. BOSWELL. Lex. August 16, 1817.-3t

L. R. A. C.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Lex INGTON ROYAL ARCH CAPTER, will be held at their room, on Monday the 25th inst. at 10 THOS. G. PRENTISS, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Aug. 16, 1817.—2t

GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION A of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be neld in their Lodge room in Lexington, on the last Monday in August—at which the punctual attendance of the representatives of the seve ral Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, is expected.

R. S. TODD, G. Sec'ry. F. T. By order of the M. W. Grand Master,

MR. GASTON,

PRESENTS his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and takes this Gentlemen of Lexington, and takes this method of informing them, that he intends giving his last FIRE-WORKS, towards th middle of September next; that in order to resuccess (owing to the weather and other events in his last exhibitions, he will give the pul a more splendid spectacle than he has as attempted in this town, namely a Grand Par tomime called the BLACK FOREST, follow ed by the most brilliant Fire-Works.—As this is certainly his last attempt in that line, at least for this year, he humbly hopes that sparing no pains for the entertainment of the public, he will be rewarded by their approbation, and generous patronage. For particulars, see the pills of the day. Lexington, Aug. 16-tf

Cash—for Barley.

HE subscribers being about to commence A BREWERY in this place, offer the ighest price for BARLEY of a good quality They will enter into engagements for next year's crop. Enquire at the store of ELISHA wear's crop. Enquire at the store of LLASTA.
WARFIELD, Esq. GEORGE WOOD & Co.
Lexington, Aug. 16,—9w\*

Jessamine County, Sct.

TAKEN UP by Arthur Foreman, in said county at his mills, a DARK BAY MARE, about 13 3 hands high, 6 or 8 years old, no brands perceivable, had an iron screwed around her right pastern, appraised to 53 before me the 23th day of April 1517. Aug. 16.-3t\* JOHN PERRY, J. P.

### AUCTION.

THIS MORNING. The 16th instant at 9 o'clock,
The name of Dar Goods,
The name of Dar Goods,
The name of Dar Goods,
The name of CUTLERY, 4th proof JAMAICA SPICES, &c. August 16.—1t

English Cattle at Auction.

O'N Monday the 20th day of October next, will be sold without reserve, a choice stock of CATTLE for breeding, being the entire stock of the subscriber, who has given greatatten on for several years past in selecting e best animals that could be procured in this state, for that object—they are principally from the stock of Peebles, Hume, Inskeep, Smith, and Crockett, with the young cattle of his own raising, and are now sold not from choice but neessity; there are no cattle in the state superior feated the royalists in Guiana, May 12, taking mers and graziers, who have not this breed of cattle, will at this sale, have an opportunity of supplying themselves; those who have them Genoa, that the American consul had been compelled to make a precipitate retreat from Algiers, not having had time to bring off his fetch from the butcher at 3 years old, double fetch from the butcher at 3 years old, will of Algiers, not having had time to bring out its baggage—cause not known. It was also stated the money that a steer of four years old will of the at an English frigate which had put in for water had been refused, and ordered off. On the 13th of June, markets continued good in England for flour, cotton, rice, &c. Large expectations had been made to France in consere in a high degree interesting and inructive.

In the account which the historian in the account which is a substitution of the account which is a substitution of the account which is a substitution which is a substitution of the account which is a substitut cheese bear as high a price as in this, compared with the price of grain. The stock consists of 150 head, amongst which are, some choice MILCH COWS, HEIFERS, CALVES nd YOUNG BULLS. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock-Terms, 12 months credit for negotiable notes with approved endorsers.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Sanders, Aug 16, 1817.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, from Min favour of William R. Morton, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 9th day of September next, commencing at 12 o'clock, ALOT OF GROUND, situate on Main street n Lexington, between the lot owned and ocof the town leased to John Bradford, binding on Main-street twenty-three feet two inches, and extending at right angles back to Water-street, with all the improvements and appur-tenances. Terms of sale, \$140° cash in hand; he balance on the 10th of August, 1818.—A leed will be made to the purchaser when the balance of the purchase money is paid.

THOMAS JANUARY,

ABM. S. BARTON. Lexington, 16th August, 1817.—St

NOTICE.

WILL practise law in the Circuit and Connty Courts of Bath, Montgomery, Floyd and Grecup.—I reside in Mountsterling.
LEVILUTHER TODD.
Lexington, Aug. 16. -13\*

Hogs Wanted.

WE will give cash for two hundred young HOGS, delivered at the TANILIVE MILLS. JOHN & THO: P. HART. I exington, Aug. 16—tf

Pocket Book Lost.

THE subscriber on Thursday afternoon, either in Lexington or between Lexington and Mount Pleusant Meeting House, lost a Red Maracco Pocket Book, containing 307 dollars; one § 100 note, three 50's, 50 dollars in 20's and 10's, all on the state bank, at Frankfort; and the \$7 in different kinds of small notes; together with several papers, bonds; notes, receipts, bills of lading, &c. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for the delivery of the said pocket book, with its contents, to me in Jessamine county, or to the Editor of the Ken-August 16, 1817—3\* ROBERT TRUE. tucky Gazette.

# LOG-WOOD.

JUST received and for sale, cheap for cash, eight thousand weight of LOG-WOOD, by JAMES GARRISON & CO. Main street, next door to James Wier, Lexington. Lex. August 16-4t

NOTICE.

POR the purpose of enlarging my busine and expecting to be absent from this State, n the eastern states, about four months, I have nterested Mr. John D. Jameson, in the whole concern of my shop, which we now keep in the new three story Brick House, on Main street, Lexington, a few doors above the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, on the same side, and next door below the Wholesale Store of Messrs. John P. Schatzell & Co. Mr. Jameson will attend himself strictly to the business and house well associated with the Minister of Messrs. siness; and being well provided with suitable hands, he will be ready at all times to serve my former customers and others, that may please to call on him for any thing in the Clock, Watch, Silversmith and Jewellery Business; in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.—
I have also authorized Mr. Jameson with Mr. Benjamin Stout, to attend to all my other business in my absence, to whom, or either of them, any person having business with me will please Lexington, Aug. 16-6t SAML. AVRES.

Advertisement.

A LL persons, indebted to the Estate of Su-sannah Hailey deceased, are requested, to nake immediate payment: and those having lemands against said estate, are also requested o bring them forward properly authenticated, hat provision may be made to discharge them. SAMUEL AYRES, Executor. Lexington, Aug. 16 .- 3t

Advertisement.

A LI, persons, indebted to the estate of Liven Ayres deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands crainst said estate, are desired to make them known, that provision may be made to discharge them. SAML AYRES, Adin'r. Lexington, Ang. 16.—St

State of Kentucky: Fayette Circuit Court—August Term, 1817.

NANCY COOK complainant, against JOSEPH COOK, defen. In Chancery,
dant.

IS day came the complainant aforesaid by her counsel; and the defendant Joseph Cook having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is not an inhabi-tant of this commonwealth, therefore, on the motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall ppear here on or before the 24th day of the next September term of our court and answer he complainant's bill, which prays for a divorce, he same will be taken for confessed against im; and it is further ordered, that a copy of nis order be inserted in some authorized newsaper of this state, eight weeks successively, ecording to law, and that the complainant have ave to take out a copy of this order, immedi-

ately. A copy. Attest, HUBBARD B. SMITH, b. c. f. c. c.

August 9-16-8

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING A COMPANY are desirous of obtaining quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rag which are necessary to enable them to manu facture the important artice of fine Paper, o which so much is annually imported, and migh be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost delivery and the state of the that almost daily appear in every large family
At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus at
tended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin
money, and greatly aid the important manu factories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf

PENMAMSHIP.

"Ars artium omnium conservatrix."

MR. HOWARD, having taught the art of
Penmanship in some of the first schools
and scademies in the United States with success, has now the honor of tendering his services to the inhabitants of Lexington. His mode being on the improved Analytical System, ensures a facility and elegance of hand, in a short space of time, and demonstrates that the art is worthy of the rank it holds in the circles of polite and useful knowledge. The usual tedious and unsatisfactory methods of in-struction are thereby obviated. The art is resolved into its pure original principles agree ably to the nicest discriminations of good taste, and calculated to restrain those deviations of caprice so inimical to the elegance and utility

Mr. H. engages to teach the whole routin of the art to young ladies and gentlemen thirty-six lessons, of two hours each, for ter

Specimens of the improvement of pupils may be seen at Mrs. Howard's Seminary and at Mr. Aldridge's Academy.

A morning class for young gentlemen from 7 to 9 o'clock. Evening class for young ladies from 4 to 6 c'clock.

from 4 to 6 o'clock. N. B. Stenography or short hand taught on

the same conditions Mulberry-street, June 23, 1817.

A CARD.

OHN DARRAC, professor of dancing, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlement of Lexington and its vicinity, that having received new pupils, he will open a new quarter for this season only, at his own Ball Room; where he intends teaching his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of Dancing, in all its various branches, with new and fashionable

Persons desirous of being instructed are so licited to make immediate application to Joh Darrac, or at Mr. Giron's Confectionery store

Days of tuition Fridays and Saturdays the quarter composed as formerly, of 18 day or 36 lessons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morn ing, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

Lexington, April 30—20-tf

#### LITERARY.

THE Subscriber will deliver at his Labora tory, during the Summer, A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give Lessons on the Mathematic With his lectures will be connected such mical experiments as tend to shed light various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first day of May, and be continued until the week in September. The hour of attend will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the v except Saturday. Having a tolerably plete Philosophical and Chemical Appa Orrery, Globes, &c. no pains shall be s to render the course useful. The Female of his School shall continue to meet wit his most assiduous care, the senior cla which, will, during the summer, be atte to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHA.

A LLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.—The subscr their mills on Water-street, Lexington, oppo site the Ware-house, where baking is exter-sively carried on. They have now on hand quantity of Biscuit of the following kinds, viz Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Wate and Butter Biscuit; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the: bove kinds of Biscuit per week. They hav also commenced the baking of Loaf Bread.-Such of the citizens who please to favour then with their custom, may be served at their ow doors, before early breakfast, every morning with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles's on Cross-street between Main and Main Cross streets, and at the house of B. Blount on Short-street, b tween Upper and Mulberry streets. BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2.—tf

## YEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity can get any quantity of YEST fresh and fine, and of a superior quality, made fresh every day at the Allhorion Mills. BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2-tf



On hand stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper wich enables him to furnish STILLS & BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.—He also continues to carry on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual. Two or three Journeymen Tinners would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816.

7-tf

BRADFORD & WILSON,

BOOK BINDERS, AVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, car ty. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in subacks, Russia bands or butts, Russia bands or butts, Russia bands or butts, Russia bands or butts, Russ

THE WESTERN Piano Forte Manufacture. Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printi

T. L. EVENDON, MANUFACTURER of PIANO FORTES M (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Plano Fortes; which, for goodness. beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which asser on, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianoes (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American and as a description and the could be the solicity of the solicit can make, and no dearer-and equal to the est imported-made of better materials-stan the climate better-and 20 per cent. cheaperhe will meet that encouragement that skill, I berality and industry may reasonably hope fo from a liberal public; which will at all times be ratefully received by their most obedient ser-

December 27, 1816 .-- 52-1f

CILVER PLATING DAVID A. SAYRE espectfully informs his friends and the general, that he will continue to car on the Silver Plating Business in all i thes, at the old stand next door above the Kentucky Gazette office, and opposite Barton & Craig's Store, Main-street, Lexington. He returns his sincere thanks for past patronage and hopes by his strict attention to business t nerit its continuance-He has and intenkeeping on hand, an elegant assortment of Plated Bridles, Bitts, Stirrup Irons, Carriage & Harness Mounting, &c. which he will sel wholesale or retail, much lower than has every een sold in the western country. He solici Merchants and Saddlers to give him a call .-All orders will be punctually attended to, and supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are no in full blast; great alterations having bee made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality The FORGE is entirely NEW, and in high ope n, making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly rior to Dorsey or any other imported iron ders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iro e in Lexington, will be executed with best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constant by supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speed

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS. Lexington, December 21, 1816.

TOTICE-The subscriber will apply to the county court of Nicholas, Ky. at their nex OCTOBER TERM, for leave to lay off town on his land at the Lower Blue Licks, a ably to an act of assembly nade and provided. WM. BARTLETT.
May 31, 1817.—June 9—Sm\*

CARDING & FULLING,

A T ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfor T ROTLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. Also, FULLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round. FOR SALE, a quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

door to Mr Bradford's Steam Mill and W. Cotton Factory, Lexington. Cotton Factory, Lexington.
The highest prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES

ported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be and POT ASHES, at the above factory October 10, 1814.

FOR SALE—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, which is a good dwelling house, kitchen om house, negro house, spring house, new parn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees trees, and excellent never failing Terms may be known by applying to water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

The privilege is reserved to the United. A. BAINBRIDGE. Nov. 12.-47-tf

FOR SALE, the HOUSE & LOT on Mar door below the new Presbyterian church and third above the Episcopalian. For term apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, 14 miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

FOR SALE, 72½ acres of FIRST RATE LAND; 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February.

Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.
Dec. 14. 51-tf WM. TOD. TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN Joseph M'Candless, Def't. Spivorce.

GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throstle of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

October 14, 1816. Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are author ised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON, JOSEPH BEACH, HUGH NEILLE. Lexington, March 2d, 1816.

The Coach Making Business,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 9, 1817. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of

June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, march ed or recruited, within the territory of Mich gan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on, or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed within the states of Ken

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark on the Misouri river; and a any other place or places where troops are of may be stationed, marched or recruited, with n the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New-Orleans, Bator Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisian and their vicinities, north of the Gulph of Mex

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of

New-Hampshire 6th. At any place or places where troops at or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruit-ed, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island

8th. At any place or places where troop are or may be stationed, marched or recruit ed within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont. 9th. At any place or places where troop are or may be stationed, marched or recruite within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point, and within

the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troop re or may be stationed, marched or recruite rithin the state of Pennsylvania

11th. At any place or places where troop re or may be stationed, marched or recru d within the states of Delaware and Maryland nd the district of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troop are or may be stationed, marched or recruited thin the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troopere, or may be stationed, marched or recruit d within the state of North-Carolina. 14th. At any place or places where troop re, or may be stationed, marched or recrui within the state of South-Carolina

15th. At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or place where troops are, or may be stationed, march d or recruited within the state of Georgi cluding that part of the Creeks' land lyin within the territorial limits of said state A ration to consist of one pound and on-quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound

of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and Hat the rates of two quarts of salt, four quart

inegar, four pounds of soap and one pound ne half of candles to every hundred ra-The prices of the several component of the ration must be particularly men-d in the proposals, but the United States ve the right of making such alteratio price of the component parts of the aforesaid, as shall make the price of part thereof bear a just proportion to roposed price of the whole ration. The is are to be furnished in such quantities here shall, at all times, during the term a proposed contract, be sufficient for the mption of the troops for six months, in ice, of good and wholesome provisions, same shall be required. It is also to be

cemed proper.
It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the suppli to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by mean of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, or the depositions of two or more persons of cre dible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of

States, of requiring that none of the supplie which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the sup-plies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been

GEO. GRAHAM. Acting Secretary of War.

Note-The Editors of Newspapers who are uthorized to publish the Laws of the United tates, are requested to insert the foregoing dvertisement once a week, until the 1st of June 28 .- 15t

State of Kentucky-Fayette Circuit, ect.
JUNF TERM, 1817. Elizabeth McCandless, Comp't. In Chancery

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by her counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing mployment workmen of the best kind. Coton Farn for sale of the best quality, and as
theap as any in the western country. I also
M'Candless is not an inhabitant of this com monwealth: Therefore, on the motion of th complainant, by her counsel, it is ordered be the court, That unless the said defendant does appear here on or before the 15th day of ou next August Term, and answer the complain ant's bill, (which prays for a divorce) that th same will be taken for confessed against him And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this state, eight weeks successively, as the law directs. And the complainant has leave to take out a copy of this order immediately.

A copy-THOMAS BODLEY, c. F. C. C.

JAMES EADES, (living in Lexington, Ky. on Short street, first Brick House below Lanphear's Hotel,) wishes to sell the HOUSE and LOT in which he now lives; a well buil brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22 convenient back buildings, good water, stables carriage house, &c. Also, an OUT-LOT of acres; also two lots on Third street, 50 feet by 150, on one of which lots is a well built two town because a good water, stables to the start of the start story log house, a good well of water, stable, &c. all of which property will be sold far below its real value, for Cash, or in exchange for Land in the country.

Land in the country.

J. & T. G. Pl June 16 .- 6m

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.—This admired FOR SALE—Valuable property, on Shortatering Place is now elegantly furnished for the season, and ready for the reception of renteel visitors.

Every exertion will be made for the accom nodation of the guests, by Mr. George Cole an and family. June 28, 1817.—tf

FOR SALE,

In accommodating terms, the following property 1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with a log house thereon, opposite th

1 LOT fronting on Short street continued 423 feet, with a brick stable thereon
1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Mai
Cross street, 66 feet from Second st
1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, op posite Mrs. Parker's, with two lo houses thereon 1 LOT adjoining Dr. M'Calla's, fronting 50

feet on Main Cross street, with a new two-story Brick House thereon.

1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43½ feet on Main Cross street, running back

to an alley 5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 53 acres enclosed with posts and rails, ad joining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and opposite the late residence of W. T 1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting

on Mill street 22 feet. W. S. DALLAM. July 19, 1817,----tf

DOCTOR ROSS

WILL practise MEDICINE & SURGERY in Lexington and vicinity : his shop i on Short-street, between Lanphear's and Wickliffe's taverns, opposite Oliver Keen, Esq's, where he may be always found except n on professional busines He will vaccinate all who may wish it at

op, and the poor at their houses, gratis. July 12-tf. OTICE.—This is to forwarn all person from trading for two notes of thirty do

from trading for two notes, of thirty dol.
ars each, given by me to James Owens, for his
awn Lottery Tickets, on or about the first of October, 1815. As the Lottery fell through I am determined not to pay either of them, un less compelled by law.

JOHN WEBBER.

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an inten-tion to devote himself to the practice of His office is kept in a front room of the rick building opposite Capt. Postlethwaid in. 1-tf January 6, 1817.

NOTICE .- BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL of Pittsburgh, inform their friends, the ng engaged some workmen at lower wage ey are enabled to reduce their prices of Glas Ware considerably, and have on hand a com ete assortment of every article of plain or t flint glass. July 19, 1817—5t ut FLINT GLASS.

For Sale or Exchange. S 1750 worth of carpemter's work, which will be either sold low for Cash, on a Creditwill be exchanged for Whiskey or Tobacco

July 19, 1817.——tf R. S. TODD. NAILS—At Pittsburgh prices, by the keg, ANHAWA SALT-by the barrel, COPPER—for Stills,
Together with a complete assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

OST RECEIVED—and for Sale by
THEORD, TROTTER & CO. Lexington, July 19.—1f

RENT—the HOUSE now occupied by

at the premises; or of J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

New and Cheap Goods.

OSEPH I. LEMON has just received, and now opening at his store, on Mill Street, a neat and general assortment of British, India and French GOODS, of the latest importations, selected by himself in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at a low advance, for cash.

United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of Wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will, however, at all they can obtain the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of isted to all and every one of the comidants of fortified places, or posts, to call
adapts of fortified places, or posts, to call
offers for sale at a low advance, for CASH.

April 28.—17—tf

TOBACCO. 1000 hhds. wanted. Enquire of

an. 17-3-tf J. & T. G. PRENTISS. BEAR & OTTER SKINS

WANTED. SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the highest price in cash for prime Bear and Otter Skins; delivered at their Warehouse. Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED, THAT we do not hold ourselves respo person or persons trusting them on our account, as we will pay no debts contracted with-

out our authority expressed in writing.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lex. July 23, 1817—26-4t

MEDICINES.

FOR SALE, a very general assortment carefully selected. Also, a full supply of SHOP FURNITURE, PAINTS, GOLD & SILVER LEAF, &c. now opened, wholesale and retail by the subscriber, Main street, a few doors below Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. JOHN NORTON, Druggist. Lexington, July 26, 1817—3m

The Tammany Steam Mill, IS now in operation, and doing good work-FLOUR, SHORTS, BRAN and CORN

MEAL, may at all times be had at the custor Those who purchase by reta nust pay the cash when the article is deliv ered; this rule will be invariably adhered to— Those who buy by the quantity can be accom nodated with a credit, by giving approved ne rotiable notes. We will give cash for any number of Flor Barrel Staves and Hoop Poles

JOHN & THO. P. HART.

A Young Gentleman,

FROM the Eastward, desirous of remaining some time in this part of the country, would dertake the instruction of a few children a private family. A line addressed to H, ar left at this office, will be respectfully attended Lexington, Aug. 2-3\*

WOOL WANTED.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Co. havin contracted to furnish a quantity of coars Goods for army clothing, are in want of COM MON SHEEP'S WOOL, for which they wil pay the highest price in cash. They will pur-chase FINE WOOL in October or November

J. & T. G. PRENTISS. Aug. 2, 1817-1m.

street, Lexington, Ky. a short distance b low Mr. Lanphear's tavern, consisting of ONE LOT OF GROUND, 70 feet in front, running back 237 feet: on it is a two story brick house, 28 by 38 or upwards, with good cellars and fire places; a brick kitchen adjoining; also a house for servants, of frame; a brick smoke-house; a well of good water; good fence of pales, plank and railing, as the different apartments require, together with pavements fruit trees, &c.; a spacious garden, (railing)

and poplar trees in front, &c Likewise, having property adjoining the above described, inasmuch as I have more than I need to occupy, I offer this also: A LOT OF GROUND, containing 35 feet in front, running back 200 feet; on it is a two story brick house, 25 feet by 18 or more, with a good drycellar and fire place in it, and a porch near the length of the house; all plaistered a few day carriage-house, cow-house, all of frame; good fence railing and plank, with pavements, (railed) and poplar trees in front, &c. Any person wishing to purchase, (exclusive of the stable and carriage-house) Leball according to the stable within the collection district in which it is an according to the stable within the collection district in which it is a stable within the collection district in wishing to purchase, (exclusive of the stable and carriage-house) I shall accede to their reate, and that he is authorized to receive the

The first description of property is that which I am most desirous to dispose of, and will give a liberal credit for the principal part and sell as low as any reasonable person wil ask. Terms, one-fourth in hand, one-fourth in twelve months, one-fourth in twenty-four months, and the balance in thirty-six months.

A clear and indisputable title will be given at Jefferson he last payment. Any person wishing to pur the last payment. Any person wishing to pur-chase a pleasant and cheap residence, will not be disappointed by applying to the subscriber be disappointed by applying to the subscriber, and possession given immediately, by
STEPHEN H. REID,

ENTERTAINMENT.



" Don't give up the Ship."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old stand on Short-street, between Limestone-st and the court-house, where he hopes by hi attention, to merit a continuation of the sup port that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others. JABEZ VIGUS.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817.

INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN. B ENJAMIN LANPHEAR, formerly keep of the Boston Coffee-House, has the ple sure of informing his friends and the publithat he has opened that large and clega house built by Patterson Bain, Esq. on the gton, Kentucky, where he intends devoting hose who shall honour him with their custor Lexington, 1st January, 1817.

Lexington Manufactory.

THE proprietors of this extensive establishment, are happy in announcing to the public, that their buildings are completed and

their machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also, FELTINGS for paper makers; BILLI-ARD CLOTHS, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any escription, or to imitate any colour and qualat short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in pro-curing the best machinery and workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors

are confident that every article of their manu facture shall be equal in quality to any im ported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

this state eight weeks successively agreeably to for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.



on the shortest notice and in the best manner; also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c

All orders will be thankfully received and bunctually attended to.

A Copy, Attest,

T will give the highest price in Cash for Aug. 9, 8t\* DANL. B. PRICE, c. J. c. c. punctually attended to. hin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter. Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816—52-tf

ON SATURDAY, 23d AUGUST, 1817. Will be sold AT AUCTION. On a credit of one and two years,

LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Mair n Main Cross street of 66 feet, and 134 on Second street. And at the same time, on a credit of six and 12 months, A LOT ON POPLAR ROW, opposite William T. Barry's, with a front of 331-3 feet; on which is a good stable, carriage house, &c. The sale will commence at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Auc'rs. July 19, 1817.—5t

MP NOTICE. HAVING engaged in a new concern, it be former business; therefore, those who have claims on me will please to call immediately fo a settlement of them, and those indebted to m are requested to make payment without dela HIRAM SHAW.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.-tf THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Sil-ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cat-tle under the direction of the Agricultural Soiety, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dallars is the price; good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any mal of his kind in the state; his calves from 30 to 50 dollars from common efrom blooded cows as high as 250 d have not heard of a single one of description—all are greatly super by other bulls.

JOHN F Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are I now opening, a large and extensive Assort-

## MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.
TILFORD, TROTTER & Co.

P. S. Among other articles they have CAR-PETING for Rooms, Passages, &c.
Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER
PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Philadelphia prices.

January 1. 1817.——128—tf

### DIRECT TAX OF 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, remaining said Taxes, with an addition of 10 per cent thereon: Provided, such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the Tax had become due.

Date of Collector's notifi-For what County cation that the tax had be-

ditto ditto 8th day of November, 1816 ditto ditto 19th day of March, 1817 Muhlenburg ditto Ohio & Davis ditto ditto ditto Breckinridge ditto ditto ditto ditto

JOHN H. MORTON. Collector, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Printers authorized to publish the laws of he U. States, in this state, will insert the abo

Lexington, August 2, 1817 .- 8t.

Garrard

Mercer

Hopkins

Caldwell

Grayson Livingston

Union

State of Kentucky.

Jessamine Circuit, Sct.-July Term, 1817. ATRICK WATSON, for the benefit of WILLIAM WALTERS, complainant, against John Camp- In Chancery

ROBERT CROCKETT defendants. HIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant John Campbell not having entered his appearance herein agree-ably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Therefore on motion of the complainant, it is ordered that unless he appear here on or before the first day of our next October Term and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him: And t is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper ight weeks successively agreeably to law.

A Copy, Attest, Aug. 9,-8t DANL. B. PRICE. c. J. c. c.

State of Kentucky: Jessamine Circuit, Sct.-July Term, 1817. WILLIAM MICONNELL complain-

WILLIAM EFFERSON and Ro. In Chancery. BERT CROCKETT, defendants. ) sel, and the defendant John Campbell not having entered his appearance herein agree-ably to law and the rules of this Court, and it opearing to the satisfaction of the court that

e is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth:

W. A Copy, Attest, Aug. 9 -8:\* DANL. B. PRICE, c. J. c. c.

inserted in some authorized newspaper of

State of Kentucky: Jessamine Circuit, Sct.-July Term, 1817. FRANCIS MILLER complainant, against John Campbell, William Epperson & Ro-

HIS day came the complainant by his coun-sel, and the defendant John Campbell not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis San. Therefore an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; ppearing to the satisfaction of the court that town of Lexington, opposite Lewis San- Therefore on motion of the complainant, it is for any money nor goods that may be advanced to any person calling himself an agent of ours in our employ, unless he produces our or letting the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches; that all kinds of BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had will be taken for confessed against him: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of

State of Kentucky:

Clarke Circuit, sct .- June Term, 1817. JOSEPH DARKE and others, complainants, against SAMUEL In Chancery.

and Cross street, and adjoining the THE defendants Benjamin Welch and Dru-elling of John W. Hunt. There is a front silla his wife, filed their answer herein, which is to operate and be considered as a cross bill; and on the motion of the complainants, and it appearing to the court that the de-fendants Van Bennett, Thomas S. Bennett and Edward Bennett, are not inhabitants of this ommonwealth, and not having entered their ppearance herein agreeably to law and the ules of this court, it is therefore considered by he court that unless the said defendants Van Bennett, Thomas S. Bennett and Edward Bennett, and the unknown heirs of Sarah Swearingen, (late Sarah Bennett) and of Elizabeth, Muntire, (late Elizabeth Bennett) and the heirs at law of Joseph Tomblinson, David Hughes and Samuel Shannon, either in or out of this state, who have also failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, that the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered by the court, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized navenager printed in this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Attest, SAML, M. TAYLOR, c, c. c. c.

WANTED,

NE or two APPRENTICES to the Printing Business. None but such as have a rably good English education at least, with cet moral characters, will be taken. Apat the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Ily 26—tf J. NORVELL & CO.